Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ginato-bidentatis, margine dorsali dilatata subrepando-dentata basin versus subspinulosa, ventrali integerrima, auricula magna rotundo-galeata a caule distante, areolis majusculis rotundis, amphigastriis auriculatis brevibus triplo latioribus quam longis apice repandis varie dentatis integerrimisve (nonnunquam emarginatis).

Van Dieman's Land, *S. Mossman.* *Herb. Sulliv.*

Fimbriaria Palmeri, *n. sp.*—Fronde e basi angustata obcordata in medio valde incrassata late marginata supra crebre papuloso-areolata, squamis ultra marginem exstantibus atro-purpureis (raro subscariosis), receptaculo femineo oblongo- vel ovato-conico obtuso in medio leniter constricto quinquecarpo subtus nudo, perianthiis exsertis globoso-ovatis mucronulatis plerumque albidis circa 8 (—10)-fidis laciniis apice (basique) cohærentibus, pedunculo valido ultra unciam longo nudo basi haud involucrato, sporis fuscis indistincte granuloso-papillosis, elateribus breviusculis.—Gaudalupe Island, off the coast of Lower California, *Dr. Ed. Palmer* (*Watson*).

Closely allied to *F. fragrans* Nees; but that has the smaller frond less broadly margined, less thickened in the middle, areolæ not so distinct, scales much longer and scarious at the apex, female receptacle only 3 or 4 fruited, perianth more ovate, spores yellow and with a thicker jagged coat, &c.

§ 37. **Climbing plants.**—Last year there was brought to the Club meeting by Mr. J. B. Hyatt, of Morrisania, a microscopic slide containing a nicely prepared section of a stem of Rhus Toxicodendron showing the pith all on one side, like a hole bored near the edge of a coin. If the stem of this plant be examined this will be found to be the rule, the thickening being on the under side on that by which the plant clings to its support by the aid of rootlets. The same appearance may be seen in stems of Ampelopsis, but not of Tecoma, nor perhaps in Hedera. Mr. Darwin, (Journal of Linn. Soc., Vol. IX, 1867) in his paper on climbing plants, notices the thickening of the tendrils and leaf stalks of plants that climb by their means, but does not, we believe, account for, and perhaps had not seen, the extraordinary one-sided growth of Rhus. It would seem that this thickening showed that the plant was nourished by the rootlets imbedded in the bark of the tree, but this is mere conjecture. Rhus Toxicodendron seems to prefer the Red Cedar, Locust, and Cherry and to shun the Pine. Can any one give us an account of its proclivities to other trees?

§ 38. **Mycotheca Universalis.**—By Baron de Thümen, Bayreuth, Bavaria.

Two centuries are already issued, each containing 100 species of Fungi represented by dried specimens. Century III will be issued in November and will contain some of the South African Fungi. It is intended to include species from all parts of the world. Century I., which has come to hand, contains European species with some from the United States. Among the species in Century I. may be noted the following, viz.:

Trametes Pini, *Fr.*, which appears to be rare in this country. Two specc. were found, however, at Newfield, N. J., on dead trunks of

pine. Hydnum Scheidermayeri, *Henfl.* Specc., found at Potsdam, New York, on dead apple tree wood seem to be identical with this. Polysaccum tuberosum, *Fr.*, from Bohemia. The only representative of this genus as yet credited to this country is P. Pisocarpium, *Fr.*, reported from Carolina by Ravenel and found also at Newfield, New Jersey. No. 63 is through some error given as Diatrype platystoma, *Ellis.* This is the Sphaeria platystoma, *Sz.* and whether properly referred to Diatrype or Hypoxylon, should still be credited to Schweinitz. The old genera Peziza and Sphaeria appear here, as in all recent continental European works, broken up into a great number of new genera the permanency and propriety of which, to say the least, is doubtful. It is designed by the author to issue two Centuries of the above work each year. Price per Century, 12s. sterling. J. B. E.

§ 39. **Virginian Flora**.—During a recent short visit to the shores of the Chesapeake on Mob-jack Bay, just north of the mouth of York River, I had an opportunity, notwithstanding frequent showers, to notice some of the vegetation. A brief account of my observations may interest our northern readers. The surface is generally level and the soil a sandy loam. The prevalent weeds in the fields were *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*, (Hog-weed), *Erigeron Canadense*, (Horse-weed), *Solanum Carolinese*, (Horse-Nettle), with considerable *Artemisia caudata*. *Centaurea calcitrapa*, L., reported in Gray's Manual at Norfolk, has extended up along the shores, and is becoming a serious nuisance. *Baccharis* and *Myrica cerifera* are abundant along the fences and road sides and strike a northerner by their size. *Tecoma radicans*, Juss. (Trumpet Creeper,) seems to take the place of Rhus Toxicodendron and climbs over everything. I saw but little of the Poison-vine, and that mainly in the swamps. The prevailing tree is *Pinus Tæda* (Old-field Pine). *Pinus inops* is frequent and there is a variety of oaks, white, red, black and scrub. *Quercus virens*, Ait., (Live Oak,) reaches as far north as the shore of Mob-jack Bay, how much farther I did not learn. *Quercus Phellos*, L., (Willow Oak,) is a common tree and sometimes reaches a great size. Red Maple occurs sparingly in the swamps. The Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstrœmia Indica*) is very generally cultivated and was in fine bloom at the time of my visit.

In old fields *Linaria Elatine*, Mill., was frequent, and *Polypremum procumbens*, L., everywhere. Along the ditches *Ruellia strepens*, L., *Conoclinum cœlestinum*, DC., and *Diodia Virginica* L., were common. In more sandy places I found the other Diodia *Stylosanthes*, *Clitoria*, *Chrysopsis graminifolia*, Nutt., *Desmodium strictum*, *D C.*, with other *Desmodia* and *Lespedezœ*, two species of Lechea, various Polygalas, such as *P. Nuttallii*, *P. brevifolia*, *P. verticillata*, &c., and, to my delight, *P. incarnata*, L., which, on account of its height, about a foot, and apparently bare stems, I did not at first recognize for a Polygala, and the long looked for and seemingly distinct *P. ambigua*, Nutt., *Cacalia atriplicifolia*, L., I had not expected to find in this region. *Pluchea bifrons*, DC., as well as *P*, *camphorata* were not infrequent. *Polymnia Uvedalia*, L., *Verbesina Siegesbeckii*, Mchx , *Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus*,